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Golborne  
Urban District Council



**Annual Report**

of the

Public Health Department

For the Year 1962



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Urban District Council



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Public Health Department  
For the Year 1962



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## GOLBORNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## LIST OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS, 1962

— o —

Chairman of Council	...	...	Councillor G. H. Dearden, J.P., C.C.
Vice Chairman	...	...	Councillor T. H. Ralphs
Chairman of Health Committee			Councillor W. Naylor, J.P.

— o —

Members							Ward
Leonard Ball, J.P., C.A.	...	...	...	...	...		Heath
Ernest Merion Jones, J.P.	...	...	...	...	...		do
William Naylor, J.P.	...	...	...	...	...		do
Ernest Richards, J.P.	...	...	...	...	...		Park
Thomas Henry Ralphs	...	...	...	...	...		dc
Edward Henry Roberts	...	...	...	...	...		do
John Barwell	...	...	...	...	...		St. Thomas's
George Henry Dearden, J.P., C.C.	...	...	...	...	...		do do
James Dunn (To May 1962)	...	...	...	...	...		dc do
Samuel Unsworth (From May 1962)	...	...	...	...	...		do do
Joseph Allen	...	...	...	...	...		Culcheth
Geoffrey Hulme	...	...	...	...	...		do
James Hulme	...	...	...	...	...		do
Meredith Millington (To May 1962)	...	...	...	...	...		Kenyon
David Ernest Miles (From May 1962)	...	...	...	...	...		do
Thomas William Jackson, J.P.	...	...	...	...	...		do
Albert Edward Brown	...	...	...	...	...		do
Thomas Bullough	...	...	...	...	...		Lowton
Geoffrey Robson	...	...	...	...	...		do
Reginald Thwaite (To May 1962)	...	...	...	...	...		dc
Eric Watson Green (From May 1962)	...	...	...	...	...		do

OFFICERS

Clerk: Mr. F. Martland

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. R. E. Jones

Surveyor: Mr. J. B. Hoyle

Treasurer and Chief Rating Officer: Mr. T. J. Robson

Senior Public Health Inspector: Mr. J. Blakeley

## GOLBORNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

— o —

## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

— o —

## Medical Officer of Health:

R. ELLIS JONES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## Senior Public Health Inspector:

\*J. BLAKELEY, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.

## Additional Public Health Inspector:

\*H. LONGWORTH, Cert.S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

## Clerk:

Miss M. R. Sumner

\*Qualified Meat and Other Food Inspectors



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH FOR 1962

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Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
LOWTON

To the Chairman and  
Members of the Golborne Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District of Golborne for the year ended December 1962, together with the vital statistics for that year.

The number of live births in 1962 was 503, an increase of 57 over the figure for 1961, and the crude live birth rate was 22.6, the adjusted rate being 20.1. In spite of the increased number of births, there was a reduction in the number of infant deaths and a corresponding reduction in the infant mortality rate. The number of infant deaths under one year old was 14 and the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 27.8. Ten of the 14 infant deaths occurred during the first week of life. This decrease in the infant mortality rate is, however, unfortunately balanced by an increase of 5 in the number of still births and a corresponding rise in the peri-natal mortality rate. The number of still births was 10 and the peri-natal mortality rate rose to 39 per 1,000 live and still births. These figures emphasise the fact that there is still room for improvement in our care of the expectant mother and the unborn child.

The number of deaths in the general population was 226, 16 more than in 1961. The ratio of male to female deaths changed somewhat, there being 133 male to 93 female deaths. There were 10 deaths from cancer of the lung in men compared with 7 last year and the age range of these 10 deaths was 38 to 73 years, including 7 men who did not attain the biblical allotted span of three score years and ten. The total number of deaths from coronary thrombosis has almost doubled, rising from 24 to 45, and the number of male deaths from coronary thrombosis was more than double, rising from 15 to 34. Nine of these deaths occurred in men during the fifth and sixth decades. The importance of the smoking factor with regard to deaths from these causes was pointed out quite clearly in the Report of the Royal College of Physicians, published at the beginning of 1962. There is no doubt that the figures in Annual Reports all over the country will act as a rather grim reminder of the conclusions of that report.



Infectious diseases were fairly quiet last year, except for dysentery, of which 68 cases are recorded. Twenty-nine of these cases, nearly half the total, occurred at Newchurch Hospital for the Subnormal in patients of all ages and the remainder occurred in the surrounding district of Culcheth. There was one death from respiratory tuberculosis after a blank year in 1961; and it was rather surprising to receive 4 notifications of non-respiratory tuberculosis. It is to be hoped that these records will become less each year.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking members of the Council for their interest in Public Health matters and Mr. Blakeley, Chief Public Health Inspector, for his constant advice and help.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. ELLIS JONES

Medical Officer of Health

## SECTION A

## GENERAL STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

## General Statistics

Area of district in acres	...	...	...	...	7,567
Population. Census 1951	...	...	...	...	16,876
Population. Census 1961	...	...	...	...	21,277
Population. Registrar General's estimate, mid. 1961	...	...	...	...	21,470
Population. Registrar General's estimate, mid. 1962	...	...	...	...	22,240
Number of inhabited houses-					
End of 1961 according to rate books				...	7,028
End of 1962 do do do				...	7,359
Rateable Value, End of 1961	...	...	...	...	£187,728
Rateable Value, End of 1962	...	...	...	...	£194,752
Sum represented by a penny rate at end of 1962	...	...	...	...	£760

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Golborne Urban District extends from Ashton-in-Makerfield, Haydock and Newton-le-Willows on the west to Irlan Urban District and Rixton-with-Glazebrook in the Warrington Rural Area on the east, a distance of about seven miles. The southern boundaries are Newton Urban District and Croft, in the Warrington Rural District, whilst the area is bounded on the North by Abram Urban District and Leigh Borough.

The geological features of the Urban District vary very greatly. Starting from the western end and proceeding eastward, we first find coal fields and red sandstone, with a covering of clay surfaced by a good depth of loamy soil. In the more central parts of the area there is a sandstone base with a decreasing amount of clay and in the eastern portions the subsoil becomes more sandy and the surface soil much more open, eventually becoming largely moss land.

The surface waters from Lowton and Golborne Wards mainly gravitate to Millingford Brook, which passes through the former Newton lake before

entering Sankey Brook, whose ultimate outlet is into the River Mersey at Sankey Bridges.

Lowton St. Mary's, Kenyon and Culcheth are principally drained by streams flowing eastward into the River Glaze, which falls to the Manchester Ship Canal. The height above Ordnance datum varies from 100 to 150 feet.

For the purposes of Local Government the district is divided into six wards, comprising St. Thomas's, Heath and Park Wards in Golborne, and Lowton, Kenyon and Culcheth Wards, each with three representatives, making a total of eighteen Councillors.

The principal industries in the district are Artificial Silk Manufacture, Coal Mining, Engineering, Jam and Sugar Confectionery and Agriculture. Employment has been well maintained in these industries during the year. Expansion and development in the Culcheth part of the district, as a result of the activities of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, has continued steadily.

## VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	245	243	488
Illegitimate	6	9	15
Total	251	252	503

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population-

Crude    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    22.6

Adjusted...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    20.1

Percentage of illegitimate live births of  
total live births - 2.92

STILL BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	7	2	9
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	8	3	11

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births - 19.5

## DEATHS

133 Males

93 Females

Total 226

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population-

Crude    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    10.2

Adjusted...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    14.5

## INFANT MORTALITY

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	5	9	14
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	5	9	14

## DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	27.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	28.6
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	Nil

## NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under four weeks of age	...	...	...	...	11
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	21.9

## EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under one week	...	...	...	...	10
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	19.9

## PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

No. of still births plus No. of deaths in first week of life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Peri-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.0

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	...	...	...	...	Nil
Death rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	Nil



## STATISTICS FOR THE AREA, 1962

## ANALYSIS OF INFANTILE MORTALITY

Cause of Death	No. of Deaths		Age at Death
	M	F	
Acute encephalitis ... ..	-	1	8 months
Anencephaly ... ..	-	1	2 minutes
Anoxia and prematurity ... ..	1	1	18 hours, 1 day
Atelectasis and prematurity... ..	1	-	1 day
Cerebral agenesis ... ..	1	-	10 months
Cerebral haemorrhage ... ..	-	1	1 day
Chronic bronchitis ... ..	1	-	3 weeks
Extreme prematurity ... ..	-	1	10 hours
Hydrocephalus and spina bifida ...	-	1	1 month
Prematurity ... ..	1	2	8 hours, 17 hours, 2 days
Spina bifida cystica with talipes...	-	1	30 minutes



## STATISTICS FOR THE AREA, 1962

## Statistics for 1962 and the Period 1957-61

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		
									Total	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1000 Live Births
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 Pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 Pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1000 Total Births			
Year 1962	503	+22.6	226	*10.2	10	19	Nil	Nil	14	11	22
" 1961	446	20.8	210	9.8	5	11	Nil	Nil	18	15	33
" 1960	442	20.3	232	10.6	7	15	Nil	Nil	18	14	31
" 1959	410	19.7	216	10.4	8	19	1	2.39	10	5	12
" 1958	414	20.8	189	9.5	8	19	Nil	Nil	8	5	12
" 1957	385	20.3	204	10.8	4	10	Nil	Nil	13	9	23
Avge. 5 yrs. 1957-1961	419	20.4	210	10.2	6	15	0.2	0.48	13	10	22

+1962 adjusted birth rate (comparability factor 0.89) - 20.1 per 1,000

\*1962 adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1.43) - 14.5 per 1,000

## STATISTICS FOR THE AREA, 1962

## CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death					M	F	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	1	0	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	0	0	0
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	0	0	0
4.	Diphtheria...	...	...	...	0	0	0
5.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	0	0	0
6.	Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	0	0	0
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0	0	0
8.	Measles	...	...	...	0	0	0
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	1	1	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	4	3	7
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus...	...	...	...	10	0	10
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	0	5	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	0	0	0
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	9	5	14
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	0	1	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	0	2	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system...	...	...	...	16	12	28
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	34	11	45
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	1	3	4
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	10	21	31
21.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	2	2	4
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	0	0	0
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	1	3
24.	Bronchitis...	...	...	...	19	3	22
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	2	0	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	1	0	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea...	...	...	...	1	1	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	1	0	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	0	0	0
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	0	0	0
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	2	4	6
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	8	13	21
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	4	0	4
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	1	2	3
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	4	3	7
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	0	0	0
Totals					133	93	226

(Registrar General's Return for District)

## STATISTICS FOR 1962

Comparative Birth, Death and Mortality Rates, with Analysis  
of Mortality and Morbidity

						Golborne Urban District	England and Wales
						Rates per 1,000 Home Population	
Births-							
Live	...	...	...	...	...	20.1	18.0
Still	...	...	...	...	...	0.44	0.33
Deaths-							
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	14.5	11.9
Tuberculosis (All Forms)	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.066
Respiratory...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.059
Non-respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.007
Cancer (All Forms)	...	...	...	...	...	1.66	2.18
Lung and bronchus...	...	...	...	...	...	0.45	0.51
Other cancer...	...	...	...	...	...	1.21	1.67
Maternal Mortality (Total)	...	...	...	...	...	+0.00	+0.35
Maternal causes excluding	...	...	...	...	...		
abortion	...	...	...	...	...	+0.00	+0.28
Due to abortion	...	...	...	...	...	+0.00	+0.07
Infant Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	*27.8	*21.4
Neo-natal mortality	...	...	...	...	...	*21.9	*15.1
Case Notifications (Corrected)							
Enteric and typhoid fever...	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.003
Paratyphoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.003
Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.012
Scarlet fever...	...	...	...	...	...	0.674	0.328
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	0.044	0.179
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.000
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	0.044	0.038
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.001
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	2.333	3.959
Acute pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.179	0.268
Acute poliomyelitis-							
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.005
Non-paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.001
Acute encephalitis-							
Infective	...	...	...	...	...	0.044	0.002
Post-infectious	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.003
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	3.057	0.662
Food poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	0.044	0.110
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	0.134	0.153
Tuberculosis-							
Respiratory...	...	...	...	...	...	0.314	0.385
Meninges and C.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	0.044	0.004
Other	...	...	...	...	...	0.134	0.054

+Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)

\*Rate per 1,000 live births

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA, 1962										
Crude Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates, 1953-62										
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Births ...	16.3	16.2	18.2	17.5	20.3	20.8	19.7	20.3	20.8	22.6
Deaths ...	9.3	11.4	10.2	9.4	10.8	9.5	10.4	10.6	9.8	10.2
Infant Mortality	29	35	22	22	34	19	24	40	40	27

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA, 1962										
Deaths from Cancer, 1958-1962										
	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Golborne ...	10	2	8	5	12	7	11	12	11	3
Lowton ...	7	1	5	7	4	2	5	6	7	5
Kenyon ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culcheth ...	6	2	6	2	9	-	4	1	5	6
Totals ...	28	2	33	2	34	-	39	1	37	6
Rate per 1,000 Population	1.41		1.59		1.56		1.82		1.66	
% of Total Deaths	14.81%		15.3%		14.65%		18.57%		16.37%	



## SECTION B

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Tuberculosis

Arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis are vested in the County Council, Specialist Chest Physicians of the Regional Hospital Boards and the General Practitioners. The County Council, on direction of the Minister of Health, are responsible for both prevention and after care of this condition, but local sanitary authorities are still empowered under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, to take all necessary action to prevent the spread of infection and the Medical Officer of Health still retains specific duties and responsibilities under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

The Chest Clinic is situated at Leigh Infirmary, The Avenue, Leigh, and is open on Mondays and Fridays for diagnosis and treatment as follows:-

Old Patients: Mondays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

New Cases: Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Dr. E. H. W. Deane, Consultant Tuberculosis Officer, and Nurse Evans are in attendance at these sessions.

Eleven new cases of tuberculosis, seven respiratory and four non-respiratory, were notified and four cases, all of the respiratory type, were transferred to the district from other areas during the year. The total number of cases on the Register - still maintained on a voluntary basis - at the end of the year was 95, compared with 86 at the end of 1961.

Disinfection

In most cases of infectious disease, rooms, bedding and other articles are disinfected by Formaldehyde fumigation following the removal of the case to hospital, or when the patient is certified free from infection.

Arrangements are in operation with the Borough of Leigh for the use of their steam disinfecter when required for the disinfection of bedding and clothing.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962														
Corrected Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis)														
Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases at all Ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED										Total Deaths	Hospital	
		Age Period - Years											Cases Removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45			
Acute encephalitis-Infective	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery	68	3	-	-	1	5	18	3	11	8	2	7	6	3
Erysipelae	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Measles	52	-	-	9	14	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
Scarlet fever	15	-	1	2	1	1	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	146	4	1	15	16	16	47	4	14	10	3	9	7	6



PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962										
Ward Distribution of Infectious Diseases										
Disease	Ward						Total			
	St. Thomas	Heath	Park	Lowton	Kenyon	Culcheth				
Acute encephalitis-										
Infective   ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		1	1
Dysentery   ...	-	1	3	-	1	63			68	
Erysipelas   ...	-	-	-	-	-	1			1	
Food poisoning...	1	-	-	-	-	-			1	
Measles   ...	4	3	3	11	3	28			52	
Pneumonia   ...	2	-	-	1	-	1			4	
Puerperal pyrexia   ...	-	1	-	-	-	2			3	
Scarlet fever ...	2	2	-	6	1	4			15	
Whooping cough...	1	-	-	-	-	-			1	
Totals   ...	10	7	6	18	5	100			146	

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962													
Comparative Tables of Incidence and Mortality													
Disease	1962		1961		1960		1959		1958		1957		Quinquennial Mean 1957-1961
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Scarlet fever . . . . .	15	-	8	-	12	-	30	-	10	-	45	-	21
Diphtheria . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles . . . . .	52	-	495	-	101	-	334	-	7	-	494	1	287
Whooping cough . . . . .	1	-	5	-	30	-	32	-	4	-	25	-	19
Enteric group fevers . . . . .	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
Dysentery . . . . .	68	-	2	-	8	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2.8
Food poisoning . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	2.4
Ophthalmia neonatorum . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Puerperal pyrexia . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	0.4

(Table continued on Page 19)

(Table continued from Page 18)

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962													
Comparative Tables of Incidence and Mortality													
Disease	1962		1961		1960		1959		1958		1957		Quinquennial Mean 1957-1961
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Acute poliomyelitis and encephalitis	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Primary and influenza pneumonia	4	-	5	-	6	-	7	-	5	6	5	2	5.6
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.6
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	7	1	6	2	10	1	5	1	5	2	8	4	6.8
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	0.8
Totals	157	1	532	2	170	2	414	1	45	9	583	8	348.8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962																
Age Groups of New Cases of Tuberculosis																
Type	Sex	Age Groups											Total			
		0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55		65	75 and over	
Respiratory	Male	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Non-respiratory	Male	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES, 1962

Incidence and Mortality of Tuberculosis

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
<u>No. of New Cases Notified</u>					
Golborne	1	3	-	-	4
Lowton	1	-	2	1	4
Kenyon	-	-	-	-	-
Culcheth	2	-	1	-	3
<u>No. of Cases Transferred to the District from Other Areas</u>					
Golborne	-	-	-	-	-
Lowton	-	1	-	-	1
Kenyon	-	-	-	-	-
Culcheth	1	2	-	-	3
<u>Deaths</u>					
Golborne	1	-	-	-	1
Lowton	-	-	-	-	-
Kenyon	-	-	-	-	-
Culcheth	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Removed from Register</u>					
Disease arrested and patient recovered	2	3	-	1	6
Removed to other districts	-	-	-	-	-
Died from causes other than tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>No. of Cases on Register at 31st December, 1962</u>					
Golborne	15	19	4	4	42
Lowton	12	8	4	7	31
Kenyon	-	-	-	-	-
Culcheth	9	12	1	-	22
Totals	36	39	9	11	95

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES, 1962

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

1962 and the period 1957-1961

	No. of Cases Notified		No. of Deaths		No. on Register at end of Year		Total
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Resp.	Non-Resp.	
Year 1962	7	4	1	-	75	20	95
" 1961	6	-	-	-	69	17	86
" 1960	10	1	1	-	72	17	89
" 1959	5	1	1	-	66	17	83
" 1958	5	1	2	1	74	16	90
" 1957	8	1	2	-	70	29	99
Average of 5 years 1957-1961	7	1	1	-	70	19	89



## SECTION C

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The water supply for the district is provided by the following authorities:-

Golborne and Lowton - water supplied and distributed entirely by the Makerfield Water Board.

Kenyon and Culcheth - water supplied and distributed by Warrington Corporation.

With one exception, all the houses in the district are now directly connected to public water mains.

The water supply whilst being chemically a hard water in the major portion of the district, is constant and has satisfied the purity standards of the Ministry of Health. Generally, the quantity of water supplied has been satisfactory.

No action was necessary in respect of any form of contamination or plumbo solvent action.

Twelve samples of mains water from the various public supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were found to be satisfactory. One sample of water from the Golborne township submitted for chemical analysis was found to have a high alkaline reaction but was otherwise satisfactory.

Number of houses with piped supplies:- (a) Direct from mains, 7358; (b) By stand pipe, 1; (c) From private supplies, 0.

Drainage and Sewerage

With the exception of a number of houses situated at a considerable distance from any public drainage system, all premises in the district are now connected to the Council's sewers. Of the houses not connected to the Council's sewers referred to above, the majority are provided with septic tanks for the treatment of sewage arising at the premises.

Rivers and Streams

The pollution of the Millingford Brook with sewage from the Ashton-in-Makerfield district still continues, but to a lesser degree, and necessitates clearing of the sludge to avoid nuisances arising

therefrom.

### Public Cleansing

The collection and disposal of refuse is carried out by the Local Authority and is under the control of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

Five motor vehicles, all of which are of modern design, are employed on this work, and refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

### Schools

All schools in the district are now provided with the "wash-down" type of water closet to a reasonable scale; but in at least five schools ablution facilities are inadequate, and in a further five modern drinking fountains are required to reduce the risk of mouth to mouth infection. Cloak rooms and drying rooms, purpose-built, would also prove a real asset in the majority of school premises.

### Housing

As will be seen from the detailed report of the Senior Public Health Inspector the survey of housing defects has continued and action has been taken, principally under the Public Health Act, to remedy defects arising in dwelling houses.

Some overcrowding, perhaps to a lesser extent than in previous years, continues to arise as a result of married members of families remaining with, or returning at a later date to live with, parents in small houses. Growth of family and limited bedroom accommodation causing mixing of the sexes has been responsible for overcrowding in a few cases. Seven cases of overcrowding due to one or other of these causes were relieved during the year.

During the year 123 bungalows of various types were provided by the Council on Hesketh Meadow Estate, Lowton. In addition, 84 houses and 132 bungalows were erected by private enterprise during the same period.

Eight houses were demolished during the year, three of which were the subject of demolition orders made in 1961 and five were demolished on voluntary undertakings given by the owners. In addition, one house was closed during the period under review.

There are sixteen Council housing estates and 2,310 houses, bungalows and flats are owned by the Council. These are distributed as follows:-

					<u>Houses</u>	<u>Bungalows</u>	<u>Flats</u>
Golborne	-	(a)	St. Thomas's Ward	...	854	64	4
		(b)	Heath Ward	...	128	30	-
		(c)	Park Ward	...	92	2	-
Lowton		...	...	...	176	169	4
Culcheth	-	(a)	Culcheth...	...	491	34	4
		(b)	Glazebury	...	54	8	-
Kenyon		...	...	...	188	8	-
					<u>1,983</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>12</u>

At the end of the year thirty houses at Oaklands Road, Lowton, were in course of erection.

## SECTION D

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Meat and Other Foods

One slaughterhouse is in operation in the district and animals slaughtered there provide a portion of the meat supply for the Culcheth and Glazebury districts. The main supply of butchers meat is, however, obtained from outside the district and the quality of all meat sold is generally good.

All food preparation premises, including cafes, restaurants and snack bars, are kept under observation by your Public Health Inspectors. These premises have generally been kept in a clean condition during the year, and there has been a gradual improvement in the standard of hygiene and equipment of these premises.

(b) Milk Supply

The major portion of the work undertaken in this sphere has been concerned with the inspection of dairies and other requirements relating to the distribution of milk together with the sampling of milk supplies for bacteriological examination.

The whole of the milk retailed in the district is "designated" and sold in sealed bottles in accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) No. 3 Order, 1953. All the supplies have been sampled regularly and sampling of milk at farms prior to pasteurisation has been continued.

A total of 89 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. Of this number 59 were submitted for the biological test and all were found to be free from Tuberculous infection.

No cases of infectious illness have arisen in which milk has been the vehicle of infection and it has been unnecessary to prohibit the sale of any supply.



## SECTION E

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

## FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

General bacteriological investigations have been carried out during the year at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester, which has also dealt with pathological material submitted both by general practitioners and by the Public Health Department.

The chemical analysis of water, milk and other foods is carried out at the County Analyst's Laboratory, Preston.

Examinations Made During 1962

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>
Faeces     ...     ...     ...	-	2	2
Other examinations (foods)	-	1	1

Hospital Accommodation

The majority of cases of infectious disease requiring hospital isolation have been admitted to Warrington Isolation Hospital, which is administered by the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board, the body nominally concerned with hospital treatment in this district; but small numbers have on occasion been removed for isolation at Astley Sanatorium, and at Whelley Hospital.

No hospitals are situated in the Urban District and cases requiring general medical and nursing care are treated at hospitals in Wigan, Leigh or Warrington.

Arrangements are in operation for the admission of maternity cases to the General Hospital, Warrington, Victoria Park Maternity Home, Warrington, Whiston Hospital, the Firs Maternity Home, Leigh Billinge Infirmary, and St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

Nursing Homes

One registered Nursing Home is situated in the Urban District - i.e. Five Acres Nursing Home, Kenyon Lane, Lowton. Regular inspection and supervision of this Home is maintained by the Divisional Medical Officer.

COUNTY COUNCIL SERVICESDiphtheria Immunisation

This work has continued throughout the year, being undertaken both by general practitioners in their surgeries and in the homes of patients, also by Assistant Divisional Medical Officers during child welfare centre, and at special immunisation sessions.

Responsibility, of course, devolves on the Local Health Authority - i.e. Lancashire County Council, which has now adopted the policy of providing inoculation antigens to secure immunity not only against diphtheria, but also against whooping cough and against tetanus (lock jaw).

During the year 337 children under fifteen years of age completed a course of primary immunisation, of which 303 were under the age of five years and in addition 276 children received "booster" or reinforcement injections.

The number of children under fifteen years of age in an immunised state at 31st December, 1962 was 3,951.

The locally estimated child population (under 15 years of age) at 1st July, 1962, was 5,887, and the percentage of child population immunised against this disease was 67%.

Immunity against Whooping Cough

Included in the total number of children protected against diphtheria mentioned above, 307 were given primary protection against whooping cough, and 126 received reinforcement injections.

Vaccination

During the year only 207 children under one year of age were vaccinated. This total shows that 47% of the children born during 1961 were given protection by vaccination, a situation which is clearly unsatisfactory. Despite intensive propaganda and personal advice by Health Visitors there seems to be but little improvement in public awareness of the value of this procedure.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During the year 1,028 persons up to the age of 40 received primary vaccination against poliomyelitis, 424 of these being under the age of 15. In addition 1,549 re-inforcement doses were given.



### Maternity and Child Welfare

This work, which comprises essentially such matters as the ante-natal and post-natal care of the expectant mother, health visiting in the home, and the conduct of Child Welfare Centres, is the responsibility of the County Council, and its organisation and administration is part of the duty of the Divisional Health Committee and its officers. Care of the schoolchild under the provisions of the Education Act, 1944, is not usually regarded as the "Child Welfare Service", which deals solely with infants and small children under compulsory school age.

Within the Urban District responsibility is undertaken by Dr. B. Howarth, Assistant Divisional Medical Officer, and by five Health Visitors, Mrs. Thompson, who is concerned mainly with Golborne township, Miss Jenkinson, her colleague in the Golborne and Lowton district, Miss Altoft in the Culcheth area, Mrs. Griffiths, in the Lowton and Kenyon areas and Mrs. Owen, also Lowton district. (The care of school children is also part of the duty of these officers, in their capacity of school nurses).

Details of the Ante-natal Clinics and Child Welfare Centres held in the Urban District are as follows:-

(a) Ante-natal Clinics

School Clinic, Derby Road, Golborne

Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Staff     Dr. Howarth, Miss Jenkinson, Mrs. Thompson and midwives concerned with cases.

Attendances, etc. during 1962

<u>No. of Sessions</u>	<u>No. of Individual Women Attending during Year</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>
------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------

51

162

685

(b) Child Welfare Centres

(i) School Clinic, Derby Road, Golborne

Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Dr. Howarth, Miss Jenkinson, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Owen

(ii) The Social Hall, Church Lane, Lowton St. Lukes

Alternate Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Dr. Howarth, Mrs. Griffiths and Mrs. Owen.

(iii) Parish Hall, Common Lane, Culcheth

Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Dr. Bennett, Mrs. Creighton and Mrs. Chambers.

Attendances, etc. during 1962

	No. of Children			Total Attendances		
	Born in 1962	Born in 1961	Born in 1960-57	Under 1 Year	1-2	2-4
Golborne     ...     ...	155	109	129	1,924	374	380
Lowton       ...     ...	85	52	82	915	172	313
Culcheth     ...     ...	109	99	57	1,721	297	90
	349	260	268	4,560	843	783

School Health

Schools are visited periodically by Dr. Howarth, Miss Jenkinson, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Griffiths, in order to carry out the statutory periodic medical examinations of school children, and also cleanliness inspections.

The school clinic in Derby Road, Golborne, provides a much needed service for school children in the district requiring attention for minor ailments, dental and other defects. Treatment for minor orthopaedic defects is also given when required.

District Nursing Services

Domiciliary nursing services have been rendered during the whole of the year by the staff of district nurses and nurse-midwives administered by No. 10 Health Division, Lancashire County Council.

The ladies concerned are:-

Mrs. E. Monks, 365, Newton Road, Lowton. Tel. No. Leigh 71445  
Mrs. D. Woodward, 5, Dam Lane, Croft. Tel. No. Culcheth 2110  
Miss H. E. Phillips, 199, Newton Road, Lowton. Tel. No. Leigh 73528

## Midwifery Services

The Lancashire County Council is the Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts, and the following is a list of the Midwives and Nurse-Midwives practising in the district:-

Mrs. M. Branch, 54, Bridge Street, Golborne. Tel. No. Golborne 292  
Miss Harrison, 11, Upwood Road, Lowton. Tel. No. Ashton-in-Maker-  
field 77002  
Miss E. Dingsdale, 8, Crossfield Avenue, Culcheth. Tel. No. Culcheth  
3069

## Mental Health Services

The care and after care of persons suffering from mental defectiveness and mental illness, and investigation of cases in which persons are alleged to be so suffering, is undertaken, under the County Council Scheme, by the Duly Authorised Officers.

Duly Authorised Officers: Mr. F. Griffin, 87, Legh Street, Newton  
Tel. No. Newton-le-Willows  
3357  
Mr. H. Andrew, 419, Newton Road, Lowton  
Tel. No. Newton-le-Willows  
3559  
Miss D. M. Bexsen, 16 Whitefield Road,  
Stockton Heath. Tel. No. Stockton Heath  
1202

A duty roster is maintained to cover times other than normal office hours. Should the services of the Duly Authorised Officer be required during these times, application should be made to the Ambulance Station, Tel. No. Newton-le-Willows 2013; the caller will then be advised how to get in touch with the Duly Authorised Officer on duty.

## Home Help Facilities

This permissive service is available under the Lancashire County Council Divisional Health Scheme (No. 10 Health Division), to homes requiring such assistance by reason of the presence in the household of a case of sickness (including mental illness and deficiency), advanced pregnancy, a parturient woman, an aged person or a child under school leaving age.



The service is not a free one; contributions must be made by the applicants towards the cost of provision in accordance with scales adopted by the County Council. Many applicants are, however, old age pensioners in straightened circumstances whose incomes are below the minimum prescribed by the scales, who therefore receive this help free of cost. 249 cases received help in their homes from 56 part-time home helps.

### Welfare Services

During the year, Golborne House, a fifty place mixed hostel for aged persons, situated in Derby Road, Golborne, has continued to provide residential welfare services. This Hostel, which has operated to its full capacity during the year, provides a much needed service and it is hoped that it will become part of the community life of the district.

### Health Education

Health Education, although specifically a responsibility of the County Council under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, yet remains a responsibility of the Local Sanitary Authority under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and in this work the Public Health Department co-operates with County Divisional Health Staff.

Posters and pamphlets are displayed and distributed at Welfare Centres, Clinics, Factories, Canteens, etc., and film exhibitions are arranged from time to time at such centres.

### Ambulance Facilities

The County Council ambulance service has continued the conveyance of all types of case, i.e. infectious disease, emergency and consultative, within the Urban District boundary to hospitals etc., elsewhere.

Part of the area, comprising Golborne township and most of the Lowton area, is serviced from Newton-le-Willows ambulance station, whereas cases from Lowton St. Mary's, Culcheth and parts of the district bordering on the inter-divisional boundary are dealt with by the Leigh ambulance station.

This service has functioned in a very efficient and satisfactory manner.

SERVICES CONNECTED WITH DEPRIVED AND NEGLECTED CHILDRENChildren Act, 1948. Adoption Act, 1950Adoption of Children Act, 1949Children and Young Persons Act, 1933

The responsibilities devolving on the County Council as a local authority under the former Acts, and delegated to the Children's Committee of the County Council, are carried out on an area basis by Area Children's Committees, the principal executive officers of which are Area Children's Officers, who are assisted by Children's Visitors. The main duties under the Act concern children who are deprived, or children who for one reason or another do not have the advantages of a normal home and family life, and who are cared for and supervised by the Authority, if necessary in Children's Homes, but wherever practicable by foster parents in a family household. The Child Life Protection provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, are, of course, also a responsibility of the Children's Committee and Area Committees, who in addition are concerned very frequently with the care of children and young persons brought before the Courts as requiring care and protection.

The Area Children's Officer concerned with the Golborne Urban District is Miss J. L. Edwards, M.A., of No. 11 Area Children's Committee, whose offices are situated at 89/91, Railway Road, Leigh (Telephone: Leigh 72206) with whom a close liaison is well established on all matters concerning the health and welfare, not only of children already in care, but of those in whose case it appears likely that they will sooner or later come into the care of the Authority.

Other Health Authority Services

Information or assistance on any of the services outlined above in this section may be obtained on application to the Divisional Medical Officer, No. 10 Health Division, The Old Rectory, Winwick, near Warrington. Tel. No. Warrington 33144-5.



## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ended 31st December, 1962

— o —

To the Chairman and Members  
of the Golborne Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Annual Report on the environmental health and cleansing services of the district for the year ended 31st December, 1962.

During the year the work of the Public Health Department has again considerably expanded as a result of the growth of the district and much time and energy have been devoted to the improvement of standards in the environmental health field. Day to day attention has been given to the improvement of living conditions, safety of food supplies and other health measures which are highly essential to the community. Much of this work is preventive in character and covers a wider field than is usually appreciated by the general public.

The clearance of unfit houses was again restricted to dangerous and other urgent cases, but further progress has been made in the repair of sub-standard houses and the total number of defects remedied was considerably greater than the previous year, of which the greater proportion were remedied as a result of informal action. The need for statutory action to effect necessary repairs was less than in previous years.

The number of applications for grants for the provision of standard amenities in existing dwelling houses was similar to the previous year and a number of schemes approved in 1960 and 1961 were also completed. The majority of the applications were in respect of owner-occupied houses and it is a matter of some concern and regret that the owners of rented properties do not take advantage of this scheme to provide these essential amenities in the many houses of good structural condition.

As in previous years, much attention has been given to the inspection and supervision of food premises and steady progress has been made in raising the standard of premises and equipment. Improvements have also been made in food handling processes, although much of this work is of a continual and long term character.

Further improvements have been made to the one slaughterhouse in the Urban District and these premises have been conducted satisfactorily and entirely in accordance with the requirements of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) and (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

The public cleansing service has again maintained a high standard of efficiency and a weekly collection of dustbin refuse has been maintained during the major portion of the year. The use of the larger capacity dual-tipping vehicles has been of considerable assistance in coping with the ever increasing volume of refuse arising from new development in the district, particularly in the Culcheth area. The decision made at the end of the year to replace the oldest wagon with another vehicle of this type will be of ultimate benefit to the service.

With the completion of the refuse tip at Moss Lane, Lowton, early in the year, the problem of long term tipping space became difficult and efforts were made during the latter part of the year to prepare a new tipping site at Forsters Farm, Golborne, following the granting of town planning approval for this site. The purchase of a loading shovel for this work was a real asset but, unfortunately, this work had to be suspended early in December owing to the severe weather. The problem of finding suitable tipping sites is a real one and is becoming increasingly difficult each year. Ultimately, we shall have to consider the adoption of other methods of refuse disposal.

In conclusion, I wish to accord my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees for their continued interest in all matters affecting the environmental health services, and to the Clerk and other officers for their helpful co-operation and assistance during the year. To the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. R. Ellis Jones, I tender my sincere thanks for his help and support, and to Mr. Longworth, the Additional Public Health Inspector, and Miss Sumner, the Health Department Clerk, I tender my grateful thanks for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. BLAKELEY

Senior Public Health Inspector  
and Cleansing Superintendent

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

## Summary of Visits and Inspections

Accumulations and Burning of Rubbish	...	...	...	...	...	15
Agriculture (S.H. & W.P.) Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	2
Animals Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	947
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	22
Butchers' Shops...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Cafes and Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	...	16
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	35
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	5
Closet Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	51
Council House Tenancies	...	...	...	...	...	90
Dairies and Milkshops...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Dirty and Verminous Houses	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ditches and Watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	12
Dwelling Houses under Public Health Acts: Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	101
Dwelling Houses under Public Health Acts; Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	294
Dwelling Houses under Housing Acts; Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	22
Dwelling Houses under Housing Acts; Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	131
Examination and Testing of Drains...	...	...	...	...	...	277
Factories...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Food Hygiene Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	96
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	18
Grocers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	62
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hawkers' Storage Premises	...	...	...	...	...	20
Hostels	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	77
Ice Cream Samples	...	...	...	...	...	38
Improvement and Standard Grants: Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	40
Improvement and Standard Grants: Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	185
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	87
Insect Infestations	...	...	...	...	...	10
Interviews with Owners, Agents and Contractors	...	...	...	...	...	138
Keeping of Animals and Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	4
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	9
Licensing Act, 1961 - Inspection of Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	13
Meat and Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	150
Milk Samples	...	...	...	...	...	89
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	62
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	...	...	6
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	20
Other Food Preparation and Storage Premises	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	36
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pathological Specimens Submitted	...	...	...	...	...	2



Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act; Inspections...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rag Flock, etc. Act; Samples Taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Rent Act, 1957; Revisits...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rodent Infestations and Sewer Baiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Shops Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Smoke and Grit Emission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Smoke Observations...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Street Vendors and Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Use of Sewer Swabs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Total									3,806

Work Carried Out to Remedy Defects Discovered and Dealt  
with under Public Health Acts, Housing Acts, etc.

Work Carried Out	Public Health Acts	Hous- ing Act	Other Acts & Orders
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION			
Privies converted to water closets	3	-	-
Pail closets converted to water closets	1	-	-
Privy closets converted to pail closets	2	-	-
Additional water closets provided	64	36	-
New outside water closet buildings provided	1	-	-
Defective water closet buildings repaired	6	-	-
Defective water closet supply pipes repaired	4	-	-
Defective water closet cisterns repaired	1	-	-
Defective water closet pedestals renewed	2	-	-
Privy closets abolished	3	-	-
Pail closets abolished	1	-	-
Ashpits abolished	5	-	-
DRAINAGE			
Choked drains cleared	61	-	-
Defective drains repaired	1	-	-

Work Carried Out	Public Health Acts	Housing Act	Other Acts & Orders
Drainage-continued			
Additional drains provided ... ..	5	72	-
Additional drain inspection chambers provided... ..	1	5	-
Drainage systems reconstructed ... ..	1	-	-
New drainage systems provided... ..	-	3	-
Existing houses connected to public sewer ... ..	3	-	-
Other premises connected to public sewer ... ..	2	-	-
Drains provided with vent shafts ... ..	2	38	-
New eaves gutters provided ... ..	6	2	-
Defective eaves gutters repaired ... ..	14	1	-
Downspouts repaired or renewed ... ..	7	7	-
New soil and waste pipes provided ... ..	1	101	-
New sinks provided ... ..	1	23	-
New sink waste pipes provided... ..	2	23	-
Defective sink waste pipes repaired... ..	2	-	-
New septic tanks provided ... ..	2	-	-
New septic tank outfall drains provided ... ..	2	-	-
HOUSING			
New floors provided ... ..	3	33	-
Defective floors repaired ... ..	1	10	-
New skirtings to floors... ..	1	6	-
New window frames provided ... ..	6	64	-
Defective window frames repaired ... ..	8	1	-
Broken window cords renewed ... ..	5	-	-
Additional windows provided ... ..	2	23	-
Defective wallplaster renewed (rooms) ... ..	13	83	-
Defective ceiling plaster renewed (rooms)... ..	2	34	-
Dampness. Provision of dampcourse ... ..	1	1	-
do Cement rendering of walls ... ..	2	2	-
Provision of handrail and repairs to staircases ... ..	1	4	-
Ventilated foodstores provided ... ..	-	25	-
Permanent ventilation provided to existing foodstore ... ..	-	10	-
Washing boilers repaired or renewed... ..	3	-	-
New firegrates provided... ..	2	33	-
Defective firegrates repaired... ..	4	-	-
Bedrooms partitioned for separate access ... ..	-	-	-
New doors and frames provided... ..	-	88	-
Doors and frames repaired ... ..	14	34	-



Work Carried Out	Public Health Acts	Housing Act	Other Acts & Orders
Housing-continued			
New door steps provided ... ..	-	2	-
Yard gates repaired or renewed ... ..	1	-	-
External walls repointed or repaired ... ..	6	6	-
Defective chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt ... ..	2	2	-
New house roofs provided ... ..	-	5	-
Defective roofs repaired ... ..	24	1	-
Yard paving repaired or renewed ... ..	1	11	-
Defective dustbins renewed... ..	188	-	-
Dirty and verminous houses sprayed, fumigated and cleansed ... ..	13	-	-
Other premises sprayed and disinfested... ..	1	-	-
Houses closed ... ..	-	1	-
Houses demolished ... ..	-	8	-
Additional bedrooms provided ... ..	-	2	-
Sculleries provided or improved ... ..	-	3	-
Separate inside water closet compartments provided ... ..	-	5	-
New bathrooms provided ... ..	-	37	-
Baths provided... ..	-	37	-
Lavatory basins provided ... ..	-	38	-
Hot water systems installed ... ..	-	34	-
Cylinder cupboards provided ... ..	-	33	-
Scullery or bathroom walls tiled... ..	-	9	-
Additional electric lights and plugs ... ..	-	24	-
Electric wiring renewed ... ..	1	1	-
Immersion heaters or other water heaters provided ... ..	-	22	-
Central heating or radiators installed... ..	-	15	-
Water supply pipes repaired or renewed... ..	11	-	-
Other repairs ... ..	7	13	-
OTHER WORKS			
Limewashing of bakehouses ... ..	-	-	2
Unsuitable or defective factory closets remedied ... ..	-	-	5
Additional sanitary conveniences provided ... ..	-	-	6
Additional wash basins provided ... ..	-	-	1
Repairs to closet buildings ... ..	-	-	12
Totals ... ..	529	1,071	26

Number of defects or nuisances outstanding at end of 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Number of defects or nuisances arising during 1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,615
Number of defects or nuisances abated during 1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,626
Number of defects or nuisances outstanding at end of 1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383
Number of informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Number of statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Legal proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

## Details of Statutory Notices Served

during Year

Section of Act	Reason for Notice	No. of Notices Served	No. of Notices Complied With	Outstanding at end of Year
39	Defective drains, sinks, eaves gutters, down-spouts, etc.	9	11 (5 from 1961)	3
45	Defective closets	1	3 (1 from 1960) (1 from 1961)	-
75	Defective dustbins	2	2	-
93	Other conditions prejudicial to health	14	21 (7 from 1961)	-
138	Insufficient water supply	3	3	-
		29	40	3

Of the twenty-nine notices served during the year, the requirements of sixteen were carried out without further action, but thirteen notices on twelve properties were not complied with on the expiration of the time allowed and the owners were notified that legal proceedings would be instituted. In all these cases the work was carried out prior to the commencement of proceedings.

Although a certain number of notices must of necessity be carried over from one year to the next, a further effort has been made to reduce the time lag between the service of the notice and compliance with its requirements. The number of outstanding statutory notices was reduced from fourteen at the end of 1961 to three at the end of the present year.

### Office Routine

This aspect of the work of the Department is often overlooked and it is fitting at this juncture to emphasise the necessity of accurate and comprehensive records of the wide and varied field of the department's activities.

With the increasing growth of the district and as a result of new legislation the number of records to be kept and returns to be made weekly, quarterly and annually has increased considerably and much time has to be devoted to this work each year.

During the period under review all the records were kept up to date and the clerical work was carried out with a high degree of efficiency.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### Collection and Disposal of Refuse

During the year the refuse collection service was carried on with five vehicles, one 18 cubic yard dual-tipping rear loading vehicle delivered in June, 1961, one 18 cubic yard dual-tipping vehicle purchased in 1959, two 12 cubic yard side loading vehicles purchased in 1955 and 1956 respectively, and one 10 cubic yard side-loading vehicle purchased in 1948. A further 13/14 cubic yard dual-tipping vehicle was ordered at the end of the year to replace the latter vehicle.

With the continuing growth of the district and the consequent additional work created by the removal of refuse from new houses and other premises, it was necessary during the year to review and reorganise the collection districts of the various vehicles to cope with the ever increasing amount of refuse arising in the area.

A weekly collection of dustbin refuse was maintained during the major portion of the year and in order to avoid a break in the continuity of collection during the holiday periods the system of staggered leave for the cleansing staff introduced some years ago was continued.

The trade refuse scheme has been continued during the year under



review. Under this scheme the contents of one dustbin are emptied free and a charge of 6d. per bin is made for the removal of other refuse from business premises. Where loads of refuse are removed these are charged at actual cost plus a percentage to cover administrative expenses. During the year the contents of 1,004 bins and 40 loads of trade refuse weighing 150 tons, 15 cwts. were removed.

The absence of workmen due to sickness and other causes has again created some difficulty in maintaining a regular refuse service and, more particularly, the proper control of the tips. A total of 801 man-days were lost during the year (compared with 689½ days during 1961), 672 of these being due to sickness and 129 due to other causes. This represents an average annual reduction in staff of three men out of a total personnel of 30, the highest number of absences being in January when 183½ man-days were lost. In these circumstances it will be appreciated that it is somewhat difficult to keep a regular service in operation at times, particularly during the winter months, when the absences are the heaviest.

Refuse has been disposed of at three tips, one situated at Moss Lane, Lowton, which was completed in March 1962, one on land adjoining the sewage disposal works at Heyshoot Lane, Glazebury and the third at Grange Farm, Lowton. With the granting of planning approval for a tipping site at Forster's Farm, Golborne, during the latter part of the year work on the preparation of this site was interrupted by the severe weather in December which continued well into 1963. The purchase of a new loading shovel in November for this work proved to be invaluable for excavating soil and other covering material, a task which could never have been done by hand, and for maintaining proper tipping control.

The total weight of refuse collected and disposed of was less than the previous year, a trend which has been apparent for several years due to the increasing volume and changing character of the refuse collected. The total number of dustbins emptied, however, increased by 29,100 and the approximate number of dustbins emptied on each collection shows an increase of 594 largely as a result of the development of the district. The number of loads of refuse removed was reduced during the year due to the use of the larger capacity vehicles.

Details of the service are given as follows:-

	1962	1961
Number of loads of refuse removed	2,323	2,757
Approximate weight of refuse removed	10,740 tons 2 cwts	13,089 tons 8 cwts
Total number of dustbins emptied	413,616	384,516
Approximate number of bins emptied on each collection	8,441	7,847

	1962	1961
Total number of ashpits emptied	363	357
Total number of pails emptied	632	655

The total cost of the refuse collection and disposal service (year ended 31st March, 1963) shows an increase of £1,778. 17s. 8d. on the previous year, which is largely due to the increased cost of wages and haulage.

These increased costs have, of course, considerably raised the cost per head of population and the cost per ton of refuse collected and disposed of in comparison with the previous year, but the latter figure is still below the average cost per ton in Urban Districts of England and Wales for 1961-62, the latest period for which returns are available.

Details of these costings are as follows:-

	1962			1961		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total Net Cost (Collection and Disposal) ...	19,989	12	7	18,210	14	11
Cost per 1,000 of population ...	898	15	8	808	12	0
Cost per head of population ...		18	0		16	11½
Cost per ton ...	1	17	2½	1	7	9½
Average cost per ton over past ten years...	1	5	9	1	4	8½
Average cost per ton in Urban Districts of England and Wales under 30,000 population ...	(1961-62)			(1960-61)		
	1	18	5	1	15	1

#### Replacement of Dustbins

One hundred and thirty-seven defective dustbins were renewed during the year. One hundred and thirty-two of these were supplied by the Health Department on payment being made and five were supplied by owners.

Fifty-one defective dustbins were also renewed at Council houses during the year.



PUBLIC CLEANSING, 1962													
Monthly Analysis of Refuse Collection and Disposal													
Month	GOLBORNE					LOWTON					KENYON AND CULCHETH		
	Loads	Weight T C Q	Emptied		Loads	Weight T C Q	Emptied		Loads	Weight T C Q	Bin	Asphalts	Pails
			Bin	Pails			Bin	Pails					
January	87	428- 0-0	12,082	-	88	409- 5-0	10,911	18	27	362-10-0	11,439	4	13
February	81	413- 0-0	12,240	4	52	240- 5-0	8,546	19	14	313- 0-0	11,735	5	16
March	81	416- 5-0	13,115	2	58	254-12-0	9,196	16	21	312- 5-0	12,741	5	8
April	62	265- 1-0	12,826	4	53	195-14-0	9,957	19	18	204-14-0	11,485	3	20
May	83	441- 6-0	14,967	3	66	250-12-0	9,785	25	26	297-13-0	13,436	3	21
June	60	264-18-0	12,330	4	54	207-12-0	8,746	25	22	266-18-0	11,778	3	13
July	56	248- 6-0	11,119	4	56	238-15-0	10,054	20	24	273-15-0	12,540	5	19
August	81	402- 0-0	12,445	5	80	394- 4-0	10,927	36	20	417- 4-0	13,492	6	27
September	58	218- 7-0	9,742	3	61	225-19-0	9,939	12	12	268-16-0	11,267	2	21
October	53	255-18-0	11,061	4	71	340- 0-0	13,678	21	25	298- 3-0	13,162	5	22
November	51	249-13-0	10,390	5	65	303- 8-0	12,556	18	18	258-15-0	13,058	5	8
December	50	211- 3-0	9,550	4	56	264-19-0	9,950	21	14	327- 7-0	11,371	5	16
Totals	803	3,813-17-0	141,867	42	760	3,325- 5-0	124,245	250	241	760	3,601- 0-0	51	204

## SALVAGE

The collection of salvage has been continued throughout the year, waste paper and rags being the principal materials recovered. The price obtained for waste paper was reduced from £6. 10s. 0d. to £6. 0s. 0d. per ton at the end of May and remained at this figure for the remainder of the year. The price of rags remained similar to the previous year at £12. 0s. 0d. per ton. As in previous years, no separation of container waste was carried out in view of the reluctance of the merchants to accept this as a separate grade of salvage due to the large amount of "contraries" arising from the increased use of tarred, laminated and other types of cardboard which are unsuitable for repulping.

The total amount of waste paper and cardboard collected (281 tons, 15½ cwt.) was 10 tons, 2 cwt. less than the amount collected during the previous year and the first time since 1953 that the previous year's collection had not been increased. The income from the sale of this material (£1,751. 9s. 1d.) was £269. 11s. 8d. less than the previous year.

The amount of rags and other textiles collected and sold during the year was also somewhat less than the previous year.

The salvage bonus scheme for the workmen employed on the refuse collection and salvage services was continued during the year and a bonus based on a percentage of the income from the sale of waste paper was distributed at the end of each quarter. The total bonus paid during the year amounted to £376. 6s. 8d. compared with £650. 2s. 6d. the previous year. This additional payment is equivalent to 1½d. per hour for all time worked during the year, compared with a payment of 3d. per hour the previous year.

Materials Salvaged

				1962			1961		
				Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Tons	Cwts	Qrs
Mixed Waste Paper	...			281	15	1	291	17	1
Rags	...	...	...	0	19	1	1	4	3
				<hr/>			<hr/>		
				282	14	2	293	2	0
				<hr/>			<hr/>		

Receipts from Salvage

				1962			1961		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	...	...	...	1,751	9	1	2,021	0	9
Rags	...	...	...	11	11	0	14	17	0
				<hr/>			<hr/>		
				1,763	0	1	2,035	17	9
				<hr/>			<hr/>		

## HOUSING

The general standard of housing varies in different parts of the district. In the industrial area a considerable number of sub-standard houses of reasonable structure built forty to sixty years ago require improvement and modern amenities. Some improvement is, however, being made in houses of this type, mainly owner-occupied, by means of grants. In the remaining areas the standard of housing is fairly good with the exception of a few small groups. There are no back to back houses in the district.

The majority of the sub-standard houses are not of such construction or in such a state of disrepair as to warrant them being included in clearance schemes and instead of their condition gradually deteriorating they should, as emphasised in last year's report, be given a further useful life by improvement and the provision of those amenities which have now been accepted as essential. The residents of these houses, many of whom have lived there most of their lives, would welcome the provision of these amenities and it is hoped that in the not too distant future all houses will have to be provided with these essentials for healthy living.

In view of the curtailment of new house building, it was again not possible to proceed with the set programme for the clearance of unfit houses and action was limited to special cases where subsidence and serious structural defects merited immediate attention. Eight houses, three of which were the subject of demolition orders made during the previous year and five on voluntary undertakings given by the owners, were demolished. In addition, one house was closed during the year.

The position regarding the repair of houses has improved considerably during the year and the majority of the defects found have been remedied informally without recourse to statutory action. In cases where it has been necessary to serve statutory notices, the majority of these have been complied with without further action but there are still, unfortunately, a few owners who ignore all notices and correspondence until legal proceedings are threatened and these are generally in respect of the poorer types of property.



House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

This Act, as amended by the Housing Act, 1961, made two types of grant available for modernising older houses:-

- (a) The Standard Grant under which house owners can obtain half the cost, up to a maximum of £155, of installing the five standard amenities - fixed bath or shower, wash-hand basin, inside water closet, hot water system and satisfactory facilities for the storage of food. These Standard Grants can be obtained as a right, provided certain conditions are satisfied.
- (b) Discretionary Grants, being a continuation of the former Improvement Grant, are payable for a wider range and more extensive forms of improvement, such as complete reconditioning schemes, conversion or adaptation of larger houses and other buildings. The payment of these grants is at the discretion of the local authority.

During the year twenty-six applications for standard grants were made, all of which were approved. The majority of the applications were in respect of all five of the standard amenities and at the end of the year eighteen of these had been completed, together with fifteen schemes approved in 1961 and three in 1960.

A scheme for the provision of wash-hand basins in twenty-three older type Council houses was given Ministerial approval and their installation in houses not previously provided with this amenity was completed during the year.

Three applications for discretionary grants in respect of alterations and additions to three houses were refused by the Council and loan facilities were offered to cover the cost of this work.

Loans totalling £1,450 were also made for repairs and other work carried out in association with standard grant schemes on seven houses.

Details of these grants are as follows:-

Standard GrantsHouse Purchase and Housing Act, 1959Housing Act, 1961

Action during year:-

- (a) Applications submitted to local authority ... ..
- (b) Applications approved by local authority ... ..
- (c) Work completed ... ..

No. of Dwellings or Other Buildings Affected	
	26
	26
	*36

\*Includes fifteen schemes approved in 1961 and three in 1960

Discretionary GrantsHousing Act, 1949Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

Action during year:-

- (a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority ...
- (b) Approved by local authority ... ..
- (c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry ... ..

Private Bodies or Individuals		Local Authority	
No. of Schemes	No. of Dwelling Houses or Other Buildings Affected	No. of Schemes	No. of Dwelling Houses or Other Buildings Affected
3	3	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-



Action during year:-

- (d) Finally approved by  
Ministry ... ..
- (e) Work completed ... ..
- (f) Additional separate  
dwellings included  
in (e) above ... ..

Private Bodies or Individuals		Local Authority	
No. of Schemes	No. of Dwelling Houses or Other Buildings Affected	No. of Schemes	No. of Dwelling Houses or Other Buildings Affected
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-		-	

### Rent Act, 1957

The number of requests for information regarding the provisions of this Act by tenants was considerably less than in previous years and the functions of this legislation now appear to be used very little. No applications for certificates of disrepair or undertakings to carry out repairs were submitted during the year.

Three applications for cancellation of certificates of disrepair were received but in each case the whole of the repairs specified on the certificates had not been carried out and the applications were refused.

The following table gives an indication of the action taken under this Act since its inception.

### Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

	<u>During</u> <u>1962</u>	<u>Since</u> <u>Commencement</u> <u>of Act</u>
(1) Number of applications for certificates	Nil	53
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates ... ..	Nil	Nil

	<u>During</u> <u>1962</u>	<u>Since</u> <u>Commencement</u> <u>of Act</u>
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates ... ..	Nil	53
(a) in respect of some but not all defects... ..	Nil	9
(b) in respect of all defects... ..	Nil	44
(4) Number of notices to landlord - Proposal to issue Certificate of Disrepair... ..	Nil	53
(5) Number of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ... ..	Nil	17
(6) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule...	Nil	Nil
(7) Number of certificates issued... ..	Nil	36

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(8) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates ... ..	3	9
(9) Objections by tenants to can- cellation of certificates ... ..	Nil	Nil
(10) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection ... ..	Nil	Nil
(11) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ... ..	Nil	5

## HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of New Houses Erected during the Year

	Houses	Bungalows	Flats
(i) By the local authority ...	-	123	-
(ii) By other local authorities... ..	-	-	-
(iii) By other bodies or persons ... ..	84	132	-
Totals ... ..	84	255	-

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year

(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ... ..	355
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	976
(2)	Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit	
	(a) No. found during year ... ..	2
	(b) No. (or estimated No.) at end of year ...	61
(3)	No. of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	187

2. Houses Demolished

## In Clearance Areas

(1) Houses unfit for human  
habitation ... ..

Nil

Nil

Nil

(2) Houses included by reason  
of bad arrangement, etc. ...

Nil

Nil

Nil

(3) Houses on land acquired  
under Section 43 (2)  
Housing Act, 1957 ... ..

Nil

Nil

Nil

## Not in Clearance Areas

(4) As a result of formal or  
informal procedure  
under Section 17 (1)  
Housing Act, 1957 ... ..

8

8

4

(5) Local authority owned  
houses certified unfit  
by Medical Officer of  
Health ... ..

Nil

Nil

Nil

(6) Houses unfit for human  
habitation where action  
has been taken under  
local Acts ... ..

Nil

Nil

Nil

(7) Unfit houses included in  
Unfitness Orders ... ..

Nil

Nil

Nil

Houses Demolished	Displaced during Year	
	Persons	Families
Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil
8	8	4
Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil



3. Unfit Houses Closed

	Houses Closed	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	1	5	1
(2) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil

4. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which  
Defects were Remedied

No. of Houses

Repairs during the year

(1) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the Local Authority under the Housing and Public Health Acts	128
(2) Public Health Acts After service of formal notice	
(a) By owners ... ..	29
(b) By local authority in default of owners ... ..	Nil
(3) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 After service of formal notice	
(a) By owners ... ..	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners ... ..	Nil
(4) Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 After service of formal notice ...	Nil

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use  
Housing Act, 1957

No. of Houses

(1) Number of houses retained for temporary accommodation at end of year

(a) Under Section 48   ...   ...   ...   ...   Nil

(b) Under Section 17 (2)       ...   ...   ...   Nil

(c) Under Section 46   ...   ...   ...   ...   Nil

(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53       ...   ...   ...   ...

Nil

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased during the year

Nil

Verminous Houses

During the year two Council houses, eleven privately owned houses and one other type of premises were found to be infested with vermin and the premises and effects were treated with liquid or powder insecticide according to the type of infestation. The treatment was carried out by the Health Department and in the majority of the cases the infestation was of a minor character. The premises were kept under observation after treatment and no evidence of reinfestation was found.

DRAINAGE AND CONVERSIONS

During the year two hundred and seventy-seven visits were made in connection with the examination, testing and repair of drains and fifty-one inspections were made in connection with the conversion of insanitary privy and pail closets. Sixty-one choked drains were cleared, seventy-seven additional drains were provided, one drainage system was entirely reconstructed and five new drainage systems were provided at premises which were connected to the public sewer during the year. Forty ventilation shafts were provided in connection with these drains. Two new septic tanks with effluent drains were provided at houses where improvements were carried out and a sewer was not available.

During the year three privy closets and one pail closet were converted to fresh water closets, two of which were at houses newly connected to the sewer and two at houses which had been provided with

septic tanks. One waste water closet was converted to a fresh water closet and one privy closet was converted to a pail closet.

As a result of the action taken during the past few years to effect the maximum conversion of insanitary closets, all the remaining privy and pail closets in the district are attached to houses situated a considerable distance from a sewer and are only capable of conversion by the provision of a septic tank.

The number of closet conversions carried out since the commencement of the present scheme in 1945 is as follows:-

	<u>Privies</u>	<u>Pails</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
1945 to 1958 - Voluntary	560	88	14	662
1959 - Voluntary	20	5	16	41
Compulsory	59	4	-	63
1960 - Voluntary	6	-	1	7
Compulsory	35	3	-	38
1961 - Voluntary	3	-	-	3
Compulsory	13	5	-	18
1962 - Voluntary	3	1	1	5
	<u>699</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>837</u>

#### Provision of Sanitary Accommodation

The approximate number of the various types of sanitary conveniences provided in the district is as follows:-

Number of houses on water carriage system	...	...	7,315
do. middens	...	...	36
do. closets attached to these middens	...	...	50
do. dry ashpits (excluding middens)	...	...	Nil
do. trough closets	...	...	8
do. pail closets	...	...	29
do. waste water closets	...	...	Nil
do. moveable ashbins...	...	...	8,391
do. fresh water closets	...	...	8,233

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Full details of all cases are obtained and recorded, and rooms, bedding and other articles are fumigated with Formaldehyde after the patient is removed to hospital or when the patient is certified free from infection.

Total No. of cases of notifiable disease investigated,									
including food poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Total No. of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
No. of pathological specimens submitted for examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of houses fumigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Number of library books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of school books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

## WATER SUPPLY

Number of dwelling houses with piped supply	...	...	7,358
Number of dwelling houses supplied from wells	...	...	0
Number of dwelling houses supplied by stand pipe	...	...	1

With one exception, all the houses in the district are now supplied from the public mains. With the exception of the Golborne township and part of the Lowton area, the water supply is hard in character. All the supplies have generally been satisfactory in quantity.

Twelve samples of water from the main public supplies in the district were submitted for bacteriological examination, all of which were found to be satisfactory. One sample of water was also submitted for chemical analysis and was found to be satisfactory.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat and Food Inspection

One licensed slaughterhouse has been in operation during the year and animals slaughtered at these premises have provided a portion of the meat supply for the Glazebury and Culcheth districts. The main supply of butchers' meat is, however, obtained from outside the Urban District and all the meat sold is of good quality.

The inspection of meat has always been given priority and a total of one hundred and twenty-three visits were made to the slaughterhouse during the year for meat inspection purposes. As the number of animals slaughtered at any one time is comparatively small it has been necessary to make several visits per week to ensure 100 per cent inspection. All the animals slaughtered were of the best quality.



The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected was slightly less (14) than the previous year and following the compulsory measures introduced in 1960 to ensure tubercular free cattle none of the animals slaughtered were affected with Tuberculosis. The percentage of organs condemned as a result of other diseases, mainly parasitic, was 2.5 per cent less in cattle, 6.2 per cent higher in sheep and 1.7 per cent higher in pigs when compared with the previous year. This increase in the condemnation of sheep organs was largely due to a very much higher incidence of Pneumonia than in previous years. No whole carcasses were condemned.

During the year it has not been necessary to condemn, or accept the surrender of, any fresh meat at butchers' shops in the district.

The following table indicates the number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD, 1962

## Animals Inspected and Carcases Condemned

	Cattle -ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ...	126	1	-	798	22
Number inspected ... ..	126	1	-	798	22
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcases condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	10	-	-	138	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis... ..	7.9	-	-	17.2	9.0
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcases condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	-	-	-	-	-

Details of Meat Condemned  
1962

TuberculosisOther Diseases

Cattle  
Excluding Cows

Nil

Livers - 9 (Parasitic)  
Lungs - 1 (Pleurisy)

Cows

Nil

Nil

Sheep

Nil

Livers - 42 (Parasitic)  
Lungs - 62 { do }  
Lungs - 34 (Pneumonia)

Pigs

Nil

Lungs - 2 (Pneumonia)

All condemned meat was stained with green dye and removed to a licensed plant for conversion to fertilisers, etc.

Total weight of meat and offal condemned at slaughterhouse - 2 Cwts, 3 Qtrs, 18 lbs.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958  
Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958

Following the modernisation of the slaughterhouse at Glazebury during 1961 in accordance with the Council's slaughterhouse report approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, further improvements were made to these premises by tiling part of the wall surfaces and the application of a plastic glaze to the remaining wall area rendering these surfaces totally impervious.

The requirements of Part 4 of the Regulations relating to hygienic practices and slaughtering processes were generally observed.

One hundred and twenty-three visits were made to the slaughterhouse during the year.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958

This Act and the Regulations, in addition to the requirements relating to the provision of proper lairage, stunning pen, etc., prohibits the slaughtering and stunning of animals except by licensed slaughtermen, and requires all animals to be stunned by means of a mechanically operated instrument prior to slaughter.

Licences granted to slaughtermen under this Act are valid for a maximum period of one year and specify the types of animal permitted to be slaughtered and the type of stunning instrument to be used. During the year two existing licences were renewed. No new licences were issued.

The Regulations are intended to secure a high standard in humane conditions and practices in connection with the slaughter of animals at slaughterhouses and knackers' yards.

Unsound Food

The following table indicates the various tinned and other foodstuffs found to be unfit for human consumption at shops and warehouses, all of which were voluntarily surrendered by the owners and destroyed.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD, 1962		
Food Unfit for Human Consumption		
Nature of Food	Type of Packing	Quantity Condemned
		lbs.
Apples ... ..	6 lb. and 6 lb.-6 oz. tins	54½
Bacon ... ..	-	99
Black Currants ... ..	6 lb.-10 oz. and 6 lb.-8 oz. tins	13½
Carrots ... ..	1 lb. bags	240
Chopped Ham and Pork ...	7 lb.-12 oz. and 12 oz. tins	10
Cooked Ham ... ..	126 tins (Various weights)	1,381½
Corned Beef ... ..	7 lb, 6 lb, 4½ lb. and 4 lb. tins	191
Corned Mutton ... ..	7 lb, 6 lb. and 4½ lb. tins	59½
Cream ... ..	6 oz. tins	4½
Evaporated Milk... ..	4 oz. tin	½
Frozen Beans ... ..	5 oz. and 4½ oz. packets	5½
Frozen Cake and Pastry	9 oz. and 6 oz. packets	4½
Frozen Chops ... ..	7 oz. packet	½
Frozen Fish ... ..	36 packets (Various weights)	35½



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD, 1962				
Food Unfit for Human Consumption				
Nature of Food				Quantity Condemned
				lbs.
Frozen Fish Cakes	...	...	10 oz, 8 oz. and 5½ oz. packets	8¾
Frozen Peas	...	...	10 oz. and 4½ oz. packets	15¼
Frozen Sprouts...	...	...	5 oz. packets	1
Frozen Steak and Ham...	...	...	7 oz. and 4 oz. packets	4½
Jellied Veal	...	...	6 lb. tins	6
Lamb Livers	...	...	10 lb. tins	20
Ox Tongue	...	...	6 lb. and 4½ lb. tins	75
Peas	...	...	1 lb.-3 oz. tins	3½
Pineapple	...	...	1 lb. tin	1
Plums	...	...	1 lb.-4 oz. tins	3¾
Pork Luncheon Meat	...	...	11 tins (Various Weights)	21
Salmon	...	...	8 oz. tin	½
Soup	...	...	1 lb. tin	1
Stewed Steak	...	...	7 lb. tin	7
Tomatoes...	...	...	8 oz. tin	½
Total	...	...	...	2,268¼

Total weight of foodstuffs condemned - 1 ton, 0 cwt, 1 qtr, 0 lbs.

Approximate weight of total quantity of stock or consignments examined from which the above was condemned - 9 tons, 18 cwt.

Small quantities of condemned tinned and other foodstuffs are disposed of by burning on an industrial boiler under supervision or buried on the tip and covered with household refuse. Larger quantities of tinned meats are removed to a licensed plant at Wigan and manufactured into fertilisers, etc.

Thirty visits were made in connection with the inspection of food in shops and warehouses during the year.

#### Food Premises

The number of food premises, classified according to type of business, in the district at the end of the year was as follows:-

General Grocers and Provision Dealers ... ..	78
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.) ... ..	10
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meat, tripe, etc.) ... ..	16
Bakers and/or Confectioners ... ..	12
Fried Fish Shops... ..	12
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice cream, etc. ... ..	16
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments ... ..	61
Others ... ..	1
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>206</b>

Frequent inspection of premises used for the preparation, storage and sale of food has been carried out during the year. A total of 702 visits were made to 292 food premises of all types, of which 367 visits were in respect of cafes, bakehouses and other food preparation premises. Much time has again been spent in advising all food traders of the dangers arising from the careless handling of food in the course of preparation, storage and sale, and the gradual progress made during the past few years in the improvement of food handling processes has been well maintained during the period under review.

Steady progress has been made during the year in the improvement of premises and equipment, particularly in grocers' shops, for most shopkeepers now realise that a clean and attractive shop is the best way of retaining the goodwill of their customers. The rapid growth of the supermarket type of shop has also made some small shopkeepers to undertake the modernisation and reorganisation of their premises in order to retain their trade.

The condition and cleanliness of the various food premises were generally found to be good, but it was necessary to serve two informal notices regarding failure to limewash bakehouses at the proper time and three notices regarding unsatisfactory conditions in other food premises, all of which were remedied within the time specified.

Pamphlets and posters dealing with the various aspects of clean food production were again distributed to food traders during the year.

#### Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-1962

During the year steady progress has been made in securing compliance with these Regulations, which have been amended and consolidated by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 & 1962. Although less attention

has been necessary in respect of structural requirement much time has been spent in securing compliance with the Regulations in connection with the hygienic handling of food. Whilst the trend towards packaged food has removed much unprotected food there have been a few instances where confectionery and other foods have been exposed unprotected on shop counters and warnings have been given in these cases.

The majority of food traders in the district, however, make a genuine effort to comply with the Regulations and the elimination of these few undesirable and thoughtless practices is largely a matter of failure to give proper instruction to persons employed in food handling processes and emphasises the need for regular inspection of these premises to prevent any lowering of standards in food hygiene.

With regard to equipment, much greater use continues to be made of the various plastic materials which provide impervious, easily cleaned surfaces for counters and working surfaces in shops and other food premises. The increasing use of glass protective screens to counters and closed display cabinets as a means of preventing contamination is to be commended. Improvements have also been made to the lighting and ventilation of food rooms and accommodation for clothing.

Ninety-six visits were made in connection with this work during the year and the following notices were served and work carried out:-

#### Notices Served

Reg. No.	8	Protection against contamination	...	...	16
"	9	Personal cleanliness	...	...	1
"	14	Notices in sanitary conveniences	...	...	6
"	16	Provision of wash hand basins...	...	...	14
"	17	Provision of first aid equipment	...	...	4
"	18	Accommodation for clothing	...	...	7
"	19	Facilities for washing food and equipment...			2
Total					<u>50</u>

#### Work Carried Out

Reg. No.	8	Protective equipment provided...	...	...	5
"	8	Anti-fly equipment installed	...	...	17
"	14	Notices in sanitary conveniences provided...			5
"	16	Wash hand basins and equipment provided	...		26
"	16	Wash hand basin equipment provided	...	...	9
"	17	First aid equipment provided	...	...	12
"	18	Clothes storage accommodation provided	...		6
"	19	Sinks provided or renewed	...	...	12



Regs. 16 & 19	Hot water supplies provided ... ..	14
" 16 & 19	Existing hot water supplies improved...	1
" 16 & 19	Cold water supplies provided ... ..	5
" 20 & 21	Lighting and ventilation of food rooms improved ... ..	5
Reg. 24	Refuse storage facilities provided ...	2
	Structural improvements and repairs ...	3
Total ...		<u>122</u>

A number of the above items were carried out in connection with notices served during 1961.

### Registration of Premises

The provisions of Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, were not adopted by the Council and registration of premises and persons continues to be effected under Sections 115 and 116 of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938.

During the year three ice cream premises (pre-packed products only) and five hawkers, one resident in the district and four from outside the area, were registered under the above Act. Seven ice cream premises previously registered which had ceased to operate and four hawkers, one in the Urban District and three resident outside the area, who had discontinued business were removed from the register.

Whilst premises relating to the sale of ice cream are referred to later in the report, the number of food preparation premises and hawkers on the register at the end of the year was as follows:-

	<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Inspec- tions during Year</u>
<b>Manufacturers of Meat and Fish Products-</b>		
Fish Friers ... ..	12	18
Butchers ... ..	11	23
Grocers... ..	4	62
Confectioners... ..	9	22
Ice Cream Premises... ..	61	77
<b>Hawkers of Meat Products, Fish, Fruit and</b>		
Vegetables resident in the district ...	13	17
Hawkers' Storage Premises in the district ...	8	20
Hawkers from other districts ... ..	26	10
Totals ... ..	<u>144</u>	<u>249</u>



Food Byelaws

Model byelaws relating to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and the Sale of Food in the Open Air are in operation in the district.

Bakehouses

Number of bakehouses on register	...	...	...	...	12
Number of inspections made during the year	...	...	...	...	22

All these premises have been kept in a clean condition, but in one case it was necessary to draw attention to limewashing not carried out within the requisite period and this work was done immediately on notice being given. All the premises are in good structural condition.

MILK SUPPLY

The Urban District is included in the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) No. 3 Order and dairymen are required to supply only designated milk in sealed bottles and containers.

Two dairies in the district are registered for the storage of milk and these premises are used for the storage of bottled milk from the wholesale supplier pending delivery by retail, which is often only a period of a few hours. No loose milk is permitted to be stored on these premises.

At the end of the year the total number of milk distributors operating in the district was sixty-four and these persons carried on their business from the following premises:-

(a) Dairies in the district	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	...	...	...	...	48
(c) Premises outside the district	...	...	...	...	14

Forty-nine visits were made to premises in connection with matters relative to the Milk and Dairies Regulations during the year and much time was spent on advisory work regarding milk distribution.

Milk Sampling

During the year all the milk produced at farms in the district and milk supplies from outside areas have been sampled regularly. These samples have been submitted for the Tuberculosis Test and Methylene Blue Test, and in the case of heat treated milk, the Phosphatase Test for Pasteurised milk and the Turbidity Test for Sterilised milk.

A total of 89 samples were taken during the year and the results of these are as follows:-

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>Methylene Blue</u> <u>Test</u>		<u>Tuberculosis</u> <u>Test</u>		<u>Turbidity</u> <u>Test</u>
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Nega- tive	Posi- tive	Satisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	43	9	50	-	-
T.T. Pasteurised	3	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised	18	1	6	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	15

The twenty-two samples of Pasteurised Milk also passed the Phos-  
phatase Test.

The biological test on samples of Pasteurised milk was discontinued by the Public Health Laboratory after April, 1962, and of the total of twenty-two samples of Pasteurised milk submitted only seven were examined biologically. As a result of the guinea pigs dying before the end of the period of inoculation the test on two samples of Tuberculin Tested milk and one of the seven samples of Pasteurised milk was rendered void.

The number of samples failing to pass the Methylene Blue Test was somewhat higher than the previous year (8). It is, however, pleasing to record for the fourth year in succession and following the introduction of compulsory tuberculin testing of all cattle in April 1960, the absence of Tubercular infection in all the samples of milk submitted for biological examination during the year.

The following table shows the results of milk samples taken, together with comparative figures for the previous five years.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD, 1962

## Examination of Milk Samples, 1957-1961 &amp; 1962

Type of Milk	Year	No. of Samples taken	Nature of Test Carried Out								Tuberculosis		
			Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Turbidity						
			Satis.	Un-satis.	Satis.	Un-satis.	Satis.	Un-satis.	Satis.	Un-satis.	Neg-ative	Pos-itive	Spoilt
Tuberculin Tested	1962	52	43	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	2
	1961	47	40	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-
	1960	47	44	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	3
	1959	41	33	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-
	1958	29	26	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	1
	1957	29	26	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-
Pasteurised	1962	22	21	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1
	1961	21	20	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-
	1960	22	*20	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	2
	1959	22	*20	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-
	1958	22	22	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-
	1957	24	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-
Sterilised	1962	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1960	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1959	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1957	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*Test on two samples void - Atmospheric shade temperature over 65° F.

## ICE CREAM

There is no heat treated or cold mix ice cream manufactured in the district. All the ice cream sold from shops in the district is prepacked but a quantity of loose ice cream, the majority of which is of the "soft ice cream" type, is sold from vehicles all of which come from other areas outside the Urban District.

As in previous years a number of applications were received from grocers and occupiers of small mixed shops for registration of premises for the sale of ice cream under the provisions of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, and three new premises were registered. Seven shopkeepers, previously registered, discontinued the sale of ice cream during the year and their premises were removed from the register.

The total number of vendors of ice cream is sixty-one all of which sell prepacked ice cream only. In addition seven manufacturers from outside the district operate mobile vehicles in the Golborne Urban District, five of which retail loose ice cream and two prepacked products only.

Seventy-seven visits were made to ice cream premises during the year and the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations relating to the storage of ice cream have been observed by purveyors.

Some difficulty has again been experienced in obtaining samples of loose ice cream from mobile vehicles from outside districts who often operate at irregular hours and prevent submission of a sample to the Public Health Laboratory within the requisite period.

During the year thirty-eight samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these samples two were of loose ice cream and were classified as one Grade 1 and one Grade 3. The remaining thirty-six samples of prepacked products were classified as thirty-one Grade 1 and five Grade 2. In view of the recommendations of the Public Health Laboratory Service the Grade 3 sample could not be accepted as satisfactory and representations were made to the manufacturer, whose premises were outside the district, and the Public Health Department of the area concerned was also notified. Subsequent "follow-up" samples were, however, found to be satisfactory.

The grading of ice cream samples over the past five years is as follows:-



	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>
Grade 1	32	36	37	34	34
Grade 2	5	6	4	6	3
Grade 3	1	1	1	2	1
Grade 4	-	1	1	-	1
	<u>38</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>39</u>

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The County Council is the authority responsible for carrying out the provisions of the above Act relating to food sampling, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for particulars of the following samples which have been taken in the district and submitted for analysis.

A total of eighty-five samples was obtained, consisting of seventy samples of milk (three of which were samples of Channel Islands milk) and fifteen others comprising:-

- 1 Condensed milk, special full cream, sweetened
- 1 Semolina
- 3 Fish, canned
- 1 Olive oil
- 2 Orange squash
- 2 Lemon squash
- 1 Iodine ointment
- 1 Saccharin tablets
- 3 Laxative tablets

All the above samples proved to be genuine.

#### SHOPS ACT, 1950

Under this Act the Golborne Urban District is not a "local authority" for the purposes of the Act and responsibility is placed on the County Council, except for Section 38 which deals with sanitary conveniences, ventilation and temperature of shops, and is the direct responsibility of the sanitary authority.

In connection with the sanitary provisions of the Shops Act, it was necessary to take action to remedy defective sanitary conveniences at three shops, inadequate ventilation at three shops and inadequate heating arrangements at one shop. These deficiencies were remedied after notice being given to the owners.

During the year thirty-five inspections were made in connection

with the Shops Act duties carried out on behalf of the County Council relating to the working hours, weekly half holidays and intervals for meals and rest of all young persons employed in shops and other provisions relating to the health and comfort of all shop workers. Details of each inspection are forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health and any contraventions found are dealt with directly by the County Council. It is a matter of regret that the work in this field was somewhat limited owing to other commitments.

#### AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

This Act, which covers a very wide field in its provisions to ensure the safety, health and welfare of agricultural workers, places upon local authorities the responsibility for dealing with sanitary accommodation on agricultural premises.

During the year action has been limited to the improvement of the existing sanitary accommodation on farms in the district. The majority of visits to these premises were made primarily for other purposes and are recorded under their respective headings. In a few cases it is not possible to improve the existing sanitary accommodation owing to the absence of drainage facilities.

#### OFFICES

During the year twenty visits were made to offices and action was taken to remedy defective sanitary accommodation at two offices.

#### LICENSED PREMISES

The work of improving the sanitary accommodation and refuse storage arrangements at licensed premises was continued and several improvement schemes commenced during the previous year were completed. A number of visits were also made in connection with the implementation of the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

#### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act governs the conditions under which rag flock is manufactured and stored, and controls the use of this and other filling materials for upholstery and other purposes. Standards of cleanliness of filling materials are prescribed by Regulation and certain premises require to be registered by the local authority.

One factory in the district carrying on upholstery work is registered by the Council. There are no premises in the district where rag flock is manufactured. Three visits were made to the registered premises and three samples of filling materials were submitted for analysis, all of which satisfied the tests laid down by the Regulat-

ions.

## RODENT CONTROL

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, places responsibilities on local authorities with regard to destruction of rats and mice. Under this Act the local authority is responsible for ensuring that all land and premises are kept free from rodent infestation.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Infestation Division, the annual 10 per cent test baiting of the sewerage system in Golborne (outer district), Lowton, Kenyon and Culcheth was again negative and no further sewer treatment was carried out in these areas. When the usual baiting of all the sewer manholes in the Golborne central area was carried out after the above test bait it was found that the area was again free from infestation and exemption was granted in respect of the further treatment of this area for the remainder of the year.

The Council continued to give a free service for the treatment of rodent infestations found on dwelling houses. Although the Council carry out this work and render every assistance in these cases, it should be emphasised that the statutory responsibility of keeping premises free from rodent infestation is placed on the occupier.

In the case of rodent infestations on business premises, a charge is made for treatment based on the actual cost of labour, bait and poisons, plus an administrative percentage. In all cases the work has been carried out voluntarily by arrangement with the occupiers and it was not found necessary to serve any Statutory Notices under the Act.

The majority of the occupiers of agricultural properties have treated their own premises and in many cases this work does not receive the attention that is warranted. Only in one case has the local authority's service been engaged for this important part of rodent control work.

The number of properties found to be infested during the year (234) was somewhat less than the previous year, when 261 premises were infested. The major portion of this infestation occurred during the latter quarter of the year and October and November showed the highest monthly rate of infestation. A total of 251 treatments were carried out on the infested properties, including 17 properties which required a second treatment at a later date on reinfestation being found. 418 properties were inspected for rodent control purposes and the total number of visits made to these premises was 569, exclusive of subsequent visits for the treatment of the infested premises.



## Details of Surface Infestations

	Type of Property			
	Non-Agricultural			Agri-cultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other Premises	
(a) Number of properties in district ... ..	21	7,359	528	82
(b) Number of properties inspected ... ..	18	233	104	63
(c) Total inspections carried out, inc. re-inspections ...	23	338	116	92
(d) Number of properties which were found to be infested by				
Rats - Major ... ..	3	-	-	1
Minor ... ..	2	191	16	9
Mice - Major ... ..	-	-	-	-
Minor ... ..	-	8	4	-
(e) Number of infested properties treated	5	199	20	10
(f) Total treatments carried out, inc. re-treatments ...	10	204	27	12
(g) Number of block control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-

## CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

## Moveable Dwellings

At the commencement of the year three caravans were in use for permanent residential purposes, all of which had planning permission and were licensed in accordance with the above Act. During the latter part of the year one of these caravans was vacated by the occupier and this caravan was later adapted for other purposes.

The caravans in use are of the modern trailer type stationed on separate sites, and sanitary accommodation, readily accessible water supply and adequate drainage and paving around the caravan and approach have been provided in accordance with conditions imposed on each licence.



In addition, all caravans are required to comply with the other requirements of the Council's standards and conditions for permanent residential caravans on large sites or single caravan sites, these requirements being based on the 1960 model standards.

Action was also necessary to remove a number of caravans parking on various pieces of land in the district beyond the statutory period allowed for temporary stay.

Thirty-five visits were made in connection with this work during the year.

There are no licensed multiple caravan sites in the district.

#### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act provides for a system of licensing and inspection of all premises used for the sale of pets, including a private dwelling if used for this purpose.

The provisions of the Act require that accommodation used for keeping pets shall be suitable as regards size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness, that there is an adequate supply of suitable food and drink and that the animals shall not be sold at too early an age.

One new licence was issued during the year for the sale of birds and one existing licence authorising the use of premises for the breeding and sale of birds and rabbits was renewed for a further year.

#### ANIMAL DESTRUCTION CENTRE

The Council have provided an Animal Destruction Centre at the rear of the Council Offices, Lowton, for the destruction of unwanted domestic animals. A modern electrocution chamber is in operation and for a nominal charge cats and dogs are instantaneously and painlessly destroyed, a service which continues to be greatly appreciated by the public. During the year forty-nine dogs and thirty-five cats were destroyed. The carcasses are removed and properly disposed of.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1907 - SECTION 86

##### Dealers in Old Metal and Marine Store Dealers

The provisions of the above Section which relate to the registration of dealers in old metal and marine store dealers are in operation in the district and three persons and their premises are registered for this purpose. No new applications for registration were made during the year.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

As in previous years the co-operation of boiler plant operators has been readily given in furtherance of our efforts to secure a reduction of atmospheric pollution from industrial sources. With the gradual improvement of boiler plant throughout the district and a better knowledge of the requirements of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, by plant operators it is now unusual for industrial smoke emissions to exceed the statutory limits.

During the year fourteen observations of smoke emission from industrial chimneys were taken and in each case the emission of dark smoke was below the maximum of four minutes in any period of thirty minutes allowed by the Dark Smoke Regulations. No emissions of black smoke were recorded.

Whilst our efforts have been mainly concerned with industrial smoke the problem of domestic smoke, which is responsible for approximately one half of the pollution of the atmosphere, still remains and the progressive establishment of Smoke Control Areas is the only answer to this problem.

During the early part of the year the Council decided to make a Smoke Control Order in respect of the No. 1 Lane Head area to be operative from June, 1963, but this decision was later deferred and the matter was reconsidered in January, 1963, when a further decision was made to establish this Smoke Control Area, to be operative from 1st April, 1964.

Bye-laws made under Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, 1936, are in operation requiring the installation of approved heating and cooking appliances in new buildings.

The Council is a member of the North Western Division of the National Society for Clean Air and the Manchester and District Clean Air Council.

# FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year is as follows:-

Rayon Manufacture and Processing	...	...	...	...	2
Preserves and Sugar Confectionery	...	...	...	...	4
Engineers	...	...	...	...	9
Boot and Shoe Repairs	...	...	...	...	3
Motor Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...	...	6
Printers	...	...	...	...	1
Joiners and Builders	...	...	...	...	5
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	12
Corn Milling	...	...	...	...	3
Tyre Retreading and Rubber Reclamation	...	...	...	...	2
Electrical Repairs and Fitments	...	...	...	...	1
Cinema Furnishing and Upholstery	...	...	...	...	1
Hospital Laundry	...	...	...	...	1
Electricity Transforming	...	...	...	...	1
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	35
Plastic Fabrication	...	...	...	...	1
Other Works...	...	...	...	...	9

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The requirements of the Factories Act appear to be well observed and in every case defects were remedied without statutory action. During the year one outworker ceased to operate but another outworker connected with the making of garments took up residence in the area, and continued this business. The premises used for this purpose were found to be satisfactory.

In view of the large development taking place in the district some difficulty continues to arise in the administration of Section 107 regarding the provision of sanitary accommodation and other requirements on numerous small building sites in the area.

In addition to the defects shown in the following tables, one additional wash basin was provided and repairs were carried out to twelve outside closet buildings at factory premises.

The following tables give details of factory inspections carried out during the year under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1961, and defects dealt with.



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA, 1962

## Factories Act, 1961

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
Factories with mechanical power	65	116	4	-
Factories without mechanical power	2	4	-	-
Other premises	29	42	2	-
Totals	96	162	6	-

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA, 1962

Factories Act, 1961  
Defects Found

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	No. of Offences in respect of which Prosecu- tions were Instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp- erature ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate venti- lation ...	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drain- age of floors...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conven- iences					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	3	-	-	-
Other offences ...	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	13	13	-	1	-





